

in my opinion, the one which should be disseminated most widely in the United States if a trial shows that it will succeed there.

"The chayotes of Guatemala are variable in character, and there are no well-fixed and widely established varieties. Forms such as the 'guisquil de papa,' above referred to, are of very limited distribution. There is, of course, the well-known 'guisquil de Santa Maria,' but after examining it carefully I do not consider it to be a variety, but rather a race or group of closely related varieties. The 'guisquil de Santa Maria' is nearly round in form, 2 to 5 inches in diameter, dark green in color, and smooth to prickly on the surface. It is considered to be of good quality and is the commonest sort in the market of Guatemala City. It may be observed in this connection that it is generally considered by Guatemalans that the spiny sorts are of better quality than the smooth ones; but I am convinced that while this may in general be true, there are occasional smooth varieties which are as good as any of the spiny ones, and for the sake of greater convenience in handling and preparing for the table we will do well to avoid the spiny forms and search out the few good smooth ones for our use.

"Chayotes of pyriform shape, such as most of those which have been grown in the United States, are not so common in Guatemala as the round ones. Large-fruited varieties are also somewhat uncommon, though fruits a pound in weight may occasionally be found in the market.

"There is a group of chayotes, which is of particular interest as being as yet unknown in the United States (outside of a few experimental plantings) and as possessing good quality coupled with attractive appearance. These are the 'peruleros,' which name I take to imply small-fruited smooth forms, of both green and white color. Most of the peruleros are about the size of hens' eggs, and when young and tender they are excellent. The larger fruited peruleros include some splendid forms, of about eight ounces weight, which would seem to be especially worthy of propagation. The 'guisquil de papa' of Antigua, mentioned above, would seem almost to come within the class of large-fruited peruleros.

"For attractiveness, the white-fruited varieties are undoubtedly the best. Some of these are watery in character as are also most of the pale green varieties; but the white forms which have an opaque appearance and the deep green varieties are apt to be of fairly good